

PLANS TO SAVE THE BABIES

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE DISCUSSES INFANT MORTALITY.

Three Days Conference Begins at Yale on Means to Prevent the Great Death Rate Among Infants—Opinions of New York Experts on Needed Reforms.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 11.—In Lamson Hall on the Yale campus this afternoon the American Academy of Science started a three days conference on the prevention of infant mortality.

There are nearly 200 delegates in attendance. President Hadley welcomed the visitors. Dr. W. Blair Stewart of Atlantic City, vice-president, opened the conference and Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Jr., associate in pediatrics at Johns Hopkins University Medical School, was chairman.

He spoke on "The Relation of Alcoholism to Infant Mortality."

At the evening session Dr. Edward T. Devine, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York, presided. He talked on the waste of infant life, saying among other things:

In New York one-seventh of all the babies born die before they are a year old, and their deaths make up between one-fifth and one-fourth of the total mortality.

An encouraging decrease can be seen in New York in the last forty years. Between the decades 1860-1870 and 1890-1900 the infant death rate decreased 45 per cent., while the general death rate decreased only 20 per cent.

In spite of this decrease it is the opinion of the medical experts that a large part of the infant deaths which now take place are preventable. The social economist adopts the medical expert's opinion, and it is his part to devise means for preventing that part of the preventable waste which is due to diverse conditions.

Prevention of infant mortality is the subject of the conference, but that is not the ultimate object. The phrase is symbolic, suggestive, for the important thing is not merely to prevent babies from dying, but to keep them well and increase their numbers, to give them the best possible beginning for their lives.

Robert W. Bruzbe, general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said that the problem of infant mortality in New York city is a particularly serious one. It is a problem of the poor, and it is his part to devise means for preventing that part of the preventable waste which is due to diverse conditions.

The evolution of the campaign against infant mortality in New York city is illustrated, he said, by the work of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

He traced the relation between impure milk and low wages to the death rate, and declared that a choice may be necessary between an increase in the family income and a subsidy to the mother on one hand, and a municipal milk supply on the other.

"The Educational Responsibilities of a Milk Depot" was the subject of a paper presented by Dr. Ira S. Wiley of New York city. Dr. Wiley has been for some time in charge of the consultation of one of the infants' milk depots of the New York milk committee. He is also secretary of one of the infants' milk depots of the New York city Charity Organization Society and clinical pathologist of the children's department of Vanderbilt Clinic. He said:

The ultimate aim is to make the milk depots unnecessary institutions by teaching the mothers to take care of their babies. Such a depot should be not merely to supply a milk for infant feeding but to teach the mothers why it is supplied. An index of the value of a milk depot lies in the number of nursing mothers visiting it—many of them are mothers who are not visiting it.

To the family the depot is responsible for teaching the whole household how to keep the children well; not merely how to avoid letting them die. There should be classes for little mothers and expectant mothers, as well as for mothers with children.

Sherman C. Kingsley, superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, speaking of the responsibilities of general relief agencies, said:

The particular responsibility of relief agencies lies in the fact that their work is in the very homes where babies die in largest numbers. Our philanthropy and our municipal housekeeping ought to be brought to this test. Do they furnish the conditions that are right for the babies? Where the white house is most often there you will find the weakest places in your municipal housekeeping.

He favored the charity organization to arouse public interest in this question and added:

The conclusion of the whole matter may be suggested in the homely analysis of one baby who died. Begotten of a father who deserted before the baby came, born in an unclean house, attended by a nurse who was a midwife, who was unlicensed and ignorant; unrecorded in the city's book of birth; suffered on account of feeding which was in accordance with the traditions of his mother and because she had a living child, died without ever having had a drink of water; furnished with a funeral that further impoverished the family.

Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, professor of obstetrics at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, made a strong plea for more general instruction of the mother in hygiene. The training of the mothers in the proper care of the babies would not only save life, Dr. Tallant said, but it would prevent much of the infantile disease now directly attributable to the neglect of the proper precautionary measures.

"The relations of mothers' occupations and long hours to infant mortality" was the subject of a paper presented by Dr. Caroline Hodger of the United Charities of Chicago. Dr. Hodger quoted William Hard's statement that women are in industry to stay, adding, "and since we cannot tomorrow dismiss 6,000,000 women from industrial occupations some other solution of this phase of the problem must be considered."

As a means of obtaining exact knowledge that would aid in the solution of the problem she advocated a more accurate registration of births and other vital statistics, along with other data, which would be of value in getting the key to the situation.

According to a paper of Dr. Alice Hamilton of Chicago, the lowest child death rate, grouped according to nationalities, was shown in the Jewish families, with the American born next. The highest death rate was found in the children of Italian parents, with the Germans, Irish and Slavs ranging between in the order named.

Capt. Gleaves Assigned to New Duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Capt. Albert Gleaves, commanding officer of the armored cruiser St. Louis, has been ordered to Washington for duty as naval aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, succeeding Rear Admiral John Hubbard, who will relinquish that duty on December 10 next to proceed to Yokohama, Japan, where he will assume command of the third squadron of the Pacific fleet. Admiral Hubbard will sail from San Francisco on December 31.

Capt. Gleaves is a native of Tennessee. He has served in the navy since 1873. During the Spanish war he commanded the torpedo boat USS Ostrich, and was detailed as superintendent of the torpedo boat station at Newport, R. I. He has been commanding the St. Louis since April 21, 1908.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The tug Patuxent has arrived at Portsmouth. The torpedo boat Thetis, from the fleet, and the Wilkes have sailed from Orange, Tex., for Pensacola, Fla.; the torpedo boat Shufeldt, from the fleet, and the Wilkes from Wilmington for Charleston to deliver the supply ship from Kobe for Shanghai.

CARPENTER COVETS LATIN.

Find It Comes Easy Though He's Long Years Out of School.

Harvard may have its eleven year old prodigy, William James Sidis, but the New York Free Evening School in the DeWitt Clinton High School building, Fifty-third street and Tenth avenue, has James Shandley, 45 years old, studying in the elementary Latin class. Unlike Eliehu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, he does not aspire to nineteen languages, but to a single language besides his own.

Mr. Shandley is a carpenter living at 100 East Eighty-third street. He has four children, two boys and two girls. The oldest, a boy of seventeen, is a messenger in the Brooklyn navy yard, in an examination for which place he ranked fifth in a competition of 200.

Mr. Shandley said that he was taking Latin for general culture, but later confessed to having hopes of entering night classes in New York University some time in the future. He was graduated years ago from the old High School on Forty-third street, where he studied mathematics and grammar, but had no Latin. He says the study is a relaxation from his work, and that his memory is so good he has only to look the paradigms or declensions or whatever may be the task at hand, over once or twice at the noon hour to know them perfectly. Last night he made the dative and there was not a single mistake in the paper from the turning English into Latin, which he handed into Horace C. Wait, his instructor.

AGED WOMAN ASSAULTED.

Mrs. Grange Attacked in Her Mountain House by Stranger After Money.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 11.—A young man who gives his name as George Ashley was brought down from the Watchung Mountain by County Detective George D. Totten and locked up in the county jail there to-night on suspicion of his having committed a murderous assault on Mrs. Augustus Grange, Mrs. Grange, who is 84 years old, was found this morning in her home, which is in an isolated part of the mountain, in an unconscious condition, with her head and face battered and covered with blood.

A neighbor, Mrs. Rudolph Steffens, went to the Grange home at about 8 o'clock. She found the front door open and saw bloody finger marks on its white knob. Mindful of the murderous assault that was committed on aged Mrs. John Russi in the neighborhood some time ago, Mrs. Steffens was afraid to enter the house alone and she went down to the road and called another neighbor, William Kirch, who returned to the Grange house with her.

Kirch and Mrs. Russi found the furniture in the lower rooms overturned and blood stains in many places. Mrs. Grange was found lying on a bed in a hall room upstairs. A physician was called from Plainfield, and Prosecutor Knickerbocker of this place was notified that a murder had been attempted. Mrs. Grange was restored to consciousness and she told the story of the assault.

She said that she was alone in the house about 8 o'clock last night. She was in business in New York city and returns to her mountain home on Saturday night of each week. At the hour named a stranger man knocked at the door and she opened it. He came in with her with a blackjack. She struggled with the man for a time and then lost consciousness. She was unable to tell how she got upstairs, but she believed that the man had carried her up there. There was no attempt at robbery. Mrs. Grange's wounds while very serious are not considered fatal unless she dies from shock.

Mrs. Grange described her assailant as a young man with a smooth face and dark complexion. She says he wore dark clothes. In scouring the mountain in the particular case of the man named Ashley, who said that he was a textile worker and was travelling from Philadelphia to New York when he got lost the main line of travel and became lost in the mountain. He denied all knowledge of the assault. He will be held until his story can be investigated.

SHAKEUP IN COAST SURVEY.

The Cases of F. W. Perkins and J. J. Gilbert Referred to Supt. Tittmann.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—After careful consideration of the report of the committee that inquired into the acts of Frank W. Perkins and John J. Gilbert of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, one of whom was suspended from duty and the other demoted by Ormsby McHarg on the last day that Mr. McHarg occupied the office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Secretary Nagel has decided to refer the case to D. H. Tittmann, superintendent of the survey.

Assistant Secretary McHarg suspended Mr. Perkins from the office of assistant geodetic surveyor and demoted Mr. Gilbert from his position that paid \$3,000 a year to one of \$2,000 grade without consulting Supt. Tittmann, who was absent from the city. Secretary Nagel said to-day that the action in the two cases should not be taken until Mr. Tittmann had made a report to him concerning them.

All the papers in these cases, including the report of the committee of inquiry, have been submitted to Mr. Tittmann. It was explained at the Department that the reference of this matter to Supt. Tittmann must not be construed as a reflection on the action of former Assistant Secretary McHarg. Secretary Nagel has laid down a rule that before changes involving the personnel of any bureau are made the chief of such bureau shall be consulted.

TAFT AND KNOX CONFER.

Probably the Mission to China and Other Diplomatic Matters Were Considered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary of State Taft had a conference with President Taft at the White House to-day to discuss pending affairs in the State Department. It was their first opportunity for a full discussion of diplomatic matters since Mr. Taft's return, and while Mr. Knox declined to discuss the conference it is probable that the Crane incident and other diplomatic matters were considered. Although President Taft announced last night that he did not intend to make any diplomatic appointments until January 1 next it is probable that an exception will be made in the case of the post of minister to China. This post is especially important at the present time, not only because of the political questions pending in the Orient but also on account of the policy of extending American commerce there.

The post has been vacant several months and there is reason to believe that Mr. Taft will appoint a Minister to China as soon as he can find an available man for the place.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. William M. Cruikshank, Signal Corps, to Fort Leavenworth.

Second Lieut. John G. Winter, Sixth Cavalry, from Signal Corps to Fort Des Moines.

First Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, Coast Artillery Corps, transferring from recruiting service at Fort Leavenworth to the infantry, from Army War College to his regiment.

These navy orders were issued:

Capt. W. A. Marshall, from command armored cruiser squadron and the North Carolina, to home and war orders.

Commander T. C. Fenion, retired, from bureau of engineering, Navy Department, Washington, to home.

Leutenant-Commander F. H. Schofield, to the Navy at Philadelphia as executive officer of the ship USS Albatross, from the North Carolina to the Montana.

SHALLOUW MARRY CHRISTIAN?

A DEBATING RABBI ACCUSED OF UNDUE LEVITY.

Dr. Schulman, irritated by an Accusation That He Had Assisted at Mixed Marriages, Interrupts a Speech—His Denial Honored Despite Some Hisses.

Intermarriage was discussed yesterday at the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Temple Emanuel-EI. A paper by Prof. Ephraim Feldman of Cincinnati was written from the historical standpoint and Dr. Schulman of Temple Beth-El read a paper on mixed marriages in their relation to the Jewish religion.

The papers were followed by a discussion, which was cut short after Dr. Isaac S. Moses of this city had the platform for about twenty minutes. Dr. Moses, according to Dr. Schulman, was handling the subject with too much levity. Dr. Schulman interrupted him twice. Other members of the conference hissed the interruptions.

Prof. Feldman, whose paper was read by the secretary, said that the ancient Romans and Greeks had opposed intermarriage, but the opposition was that of religion and not of race. The birth of Christianity left the Jew aloof, though the Christian movement failed in the land of its birth. Christianity was described as a "baggageless Judaism" and though later it took on considerable baggage there were few incentives offered the Jew to revise the laws relating to marriage with non-Jews. It was sometimes argued that there must have been intermarriage, else there would have been no rabbis for the laws of Moses. Dr. Schulman, however, did not place the Christian in the same category with the heathen.

The main question was, can two persons of different faith live in harmony together? It was impossible to conceive of an orthodox Jew living in harmonious wedlock with Roman Catholic or Protestant. There was no pure race, but as David Einhorn had said, every mixed marriage was a nail in the coffin of Judaism.

Dr. Schulman said that the opposition of the synagogue to mixed marriages was not racial, but religious.

"Can the Jewish religion sanction the mixed marriage?" he asked. The law made the marriage valid, but Judaism is a religion and not a statute of the State. No rabbi was compelled to solemnize a mixed marriage. The synagogue had no objection to the presence of a person; all it cared about was that that person accepted Judaism.

Dr. Schulman said that the true Jew took the same stand as did the true Christian. Intermarriage was not opposed, but the mixing of religions could not well be. A true Christian would not seek to wed a Jew for the reason that he would think the Jew damned.

"But what is to prevent a Christian accepting Judaism?" asked Dr. Schulman. "The synagogue does not stand between loving hearts, else we should be called bigots, but the rabbi can't give marriage except in conformance with the laws of Moses. He knows all too well, jealously the racial qualities of the Jew; else Judaism as a religion will be undermined."

When Dr. Schulman was concluding a Jewish rabbi telegraphed to Dr. Philipson, the president of the conference. The message proved to be congratulations and good wishes from the Episcopal convention of the diocese of New York. "The rabbi was read it was heartily applauded."

"That is the kind of intermarriage we like," said the president, and he hastened to frame an appropriate reply.

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COSTA RICA AFTER ZELAYA.

Wants Invasion by Nicaraguan Troops Explained—Bluefields in Dread.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The troubles in Nicaragua have boiled over into Costa Rica, and complications threaten to develop between the Government of that republic and President Zelaya of Nicaragua. The State Department was officially informed to-day that Nicaraguan troops engaged in fighting the revolutionary force of Gen. Estrada had invaded Costa Rica on the southern bank of the San Juan River. The Government of Costa Rica has asked Nicaragua for an explanation of the incident.

The Department has had previous intelligence of the invasion of the Nicaraguan troops, but confirmation was not obtained until to-day. The situation in Central America is now considered very serious.

The Minister of Honduras has informed the State Department that the release of the gasoline launch Perlas, held at Puerto Cortes, had been ordered. The launch is the property of the Fort Perlas Banana Plantation Company of New York, an American concern. It was recently pressed into service by the revolutionists at Bluefields and was despatched to Puerto Barrios with a passenger. On arriving at Puerto Cortes the vessel ran out of coal and was obliged to put in there. She was promptly seized and detained by the Honduran authorities on the ground that she carried a sympathizer of the Nicaraguan revolution and that her clearance papers were irregular.

The State Department, however, insisted that the vessel, which was the property of American citizens, should be returned to its owners.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Gen. Manuel Bonilla, ex-President of Honduras, arrived at New Orleans yesterday from Belize, British Honduras, where he has lived in exile ever since his overthrow by Zelaya three years ago, when the latter placed Devila in the Honduras presidency. Bonilla will sail from here to Bluefields and Nicaragua, and it is generally understood will join forces with the Nicaraguan insurgents. He may seize the occasion to reestablish himself in Honduras.

Residents of Bluefields, Nicaragua, have been terrorized by cable reports of the approach of a cruiser armed with siege guns and carrying 500 men, which was being ordered to the place to recapture Bluefields for the Nicaraguan Government. The boat is said to have been bought in Mobile and equipped by Consul-General Altshuler in this city.

All day yesterday cable despatches were exchanged between Bluefields and New Orleans merchants concerning the location of the vessel. The ship is scheduled to reach Bluefields no later than Saturday, and it is reported that Provisional President Estrada has sent 400 men to resist the attack, while the exporters are organizing recruits from the banana fields to fight the Zelaya marines.

Considerable suspense is felt in Bluefields as to what the vessel is intended for. It is thought she may be intended only as a blockading vessel. In this event she will be authorized to stop merchantmen bound for Bluefields and take them as prizes under the rules of war.

SWEPT BY A TYPHOON.

Army Post Destroyed, Native Houses Blown Down, Crops Ruined in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Governor-General Forbes of the Philippine Islands reported to the Insular Bureau to-day the damage by the recent typhoon in the East. His dispatch was as follows:

"A very sudden and, very destructive typhoon passed through the Acolaban, laying waste the populous towns of northern Leyte and passing thence over Capiz and out over the China Sea. The army post at Dagami was destroyed.

"Much damage was done to property in Tacloban, including medical buildings and railroad offices were unroofed, and the houses of light material practically all blown down. The natives are accustomed to rebuilding their houses within a few days, and although there will be a considerable percentage of crop loss it will not be enough to cause uneasiness.

"The natives will have to plant quick maturing vegetables and roots to supplement the usual supply in some localities."

NAVY SURGEON TO COMMAND.

Hospital Ship Solace to Be Placed in Commission Soon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The hospital ship Solace, which has been fitted out for duty with the Atlantic fleet, will soon be placed in service in command of Surgeon George Pickrel, U. S. N.

This question was one of the matters discussed by President Taft and Secretary of the Navy Meyer yesterday on the Presidential train en route from Richmond to this city.

In view of the recent opinion of Attorney General W. D. Clegg, that the assignment of a surgeon to command a hospital ship was legal so long as no authority was conferred upon the surgeon to command an officer or enlisted man outside of his own corps, the President and Mr. Meyer, it was said, believed that the most expedient method of settling the question would be to continue the policy adopted several years ago by Mr. Roosevelt.

The Solace will be placed in service with a merchant crew, and there will be no officers or enlisted men of any staff corps other than medical officers on board.

HENRY L. WEST RESIGNS.

Retires From Office of District Commissioner to Return to Newspaper Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—During a personal call on President Taft this afternoon, Henry L. West tendered his resignation of the office of Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Mr. West is to return to the newspaper business. He has purchased an interest in the Washington Herald and will be associated with Scott C. Bone in the conduct of that paper. President Taft will be obliged to appoint a Democrat to the vacancy occasioned by Mr. West's resignation, as the law provides that the two civilian members of the board shall be of opposite political parties. Mr. West was the Democratic member.

Mr. West was born in Staten Island in 1859 and is well known as a writer on political topics. He was a member of the editorial staff of the Washington Post when he was appointed Commissioner of the District of Columbia by President Roosevelt in 1902. He has been president of the National Club and is president of the Columbia Country Club.

Secretary Meyer in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer left Washington to-day for Philadelphia, where he will inspect the League and Navy Yard to-morrow, and will return to Washington the latter part of the week.

FACTORY FIRE KILLS TWO MEN.

EXPLOSION IN CELLULOID MAKER'S CAUSE.

Rush of Other Employees in Left Building to Get Out Falls to Save Many From Being Seriously Burned—It Happened Just About the Noon Hour.

A fire which followed an explosion in a celluloid factory on the top floor of 129-131 West Thirty-first street yesterday noon resulted in the death of two men. Many others were seriously burned. The factory, which makes combs and novelties, is owned by the Charles Hetzel & Sons Company. They rent only about a third of the floor, the rest being occupied by H. V. Keap & Co., shirt manufacturers. The rest of the building is also occupied by factories and shops. There are nearly 200 employees in the building, men and women.

Just before they were thinking of quitting for lunch people on the floor below the Hetzels heard a series of sharp explosions. Almost at the same time men and girls began to run past their doors, their clothes aflame. Every one made for the stairs and the big freight elevator, which is run by George Collins. Collins stuck to his post and took down most of the occupants of the building.

The fire, which is supposed to have started from defective insulation, jumped about like lightning flashes in the inflammable material of the factory and the injured men were burned before they had time to get to the door.

Ambulance calls were sent to Bellevue and New York hospitals, and Dr. Louis Stern and Dr. Anna R. Jones of 124 West Thirty-first street attended to the hurt men before the arrival of the ambulances. From the Church of the Dominican Fathers next door came Father Dominic Scanlon and others, who knelt in the street and administered the last rites of the Church.

Frank A. Hetzel, a son of the proprietor, of 706 Fairmount avenue, The Bronx, was one of the first to leave the building. He was in the office of the factory at the time the blaze started and got out without being burned. His sister, Edith, 19 years old, was still in the building and he rushed back to save her. He found her on the stairs, pushed to one side by the rush to leave the place. They were both burned about the face and arms before they got out, and in going downstairs Edith was carrying his sister, fell and was bruised.

William Kehoe, assistant foreman of Hook and Ladder 2, and Martin Callaghy of Hook and Ladder 1, who entered the factory itself to see if all had escaped, had to beat a retreat because of the fierceness of the fire. They were both burned about the hands and faces.

It took but a few minutes to empty the building, which besides the freight elevator has a broad staircase and fire escapes. The firemen by the hardest kind of work managed to keep the fire on the floor where it started. The damage was about \$3,000.

While they were washing down, Fred Diezhoof, driver for Battalion Chief Larkin, went through to the fire escape in the rear, where he found a man, his clothes burned off and his body covered with burns. He carried him down to the street. He was dead. The man was identified as George Goertz, of Broad street, Ridgewood Heights, L. I. The identification was made by his brother, Andrew J. Goertz.

Assistant Fire Marshal William Anderson said that he had no permit to manufacture goods of celluloid.

The men taken to the New York Hospital were: Julius Hockenberger of 254 New York avenue, Hoboken; Frank A. Hetzel of 706 Fairmount avenue, The Bronx; Frank Daddario of 216 Avenue A, Arthur Christ of 18th street and Nagel avenue, John Scheuerman of 37 East Eighty-first street and William Kehoe, Martin Callaghy, firemen. Daddario died early in the evening. Edwin Lewis of Jamaica and Charles Hetzel of 208 Dyckman street, a son of Charles Hetzel, the proprietor of the factory, were taken to Bellevue.

TOO LATE FOR EVERYTHING.

License Sought for Marriage, but the Man Died Before Woman Could Get It.

Antonio Pierconka, an Austrian, who has been living at 335 East 100th street, died of cancer yesterday just before his common law wife, Sophie Cirki, arrived from the City Hall with a clerk and a marriage license.

Pierconka came to this country three years ago and met Sophie Cirki. Neither believed that there was any formality necessary to make them man and wife. They had three children. On November 3 Pierconka was taken to the hospital. On Wednesday it was decided to operate and a priest was called in to see Pierconka.

Pierconka told of his life with Sophie Cirki and the priest advised that she be sent to the City Hall to get a marriage license. She arrived there on Wednesday too late to get the license and returned there early yesterday morning. While she was away it became necessary to operate and when she got back to the hospital Pierconka was dead.

THE PIRATES WEAK PLANK.

The Ceiling of Their Cave in East 126th Street Fell and Hurt a Boy.

The Pirate Kings, as a number of small boys in the neighborhood of First avenue and 127th street call themselves, have a cave near the river at the foot of East 126th street. The cave is about six feet high and five feet square and made of boards and sand.

Several of the boys were in it yesterday when the board ceiling gave way. All the boys except James Brady, 14 years old, of 286 East Seventy-seventh street, escaped. Brady was caught by a beam and the boys were unable to get to him. Police-man Hanken after working in vain called Truck 14. The firemen soon got to the boy. He left the cave without being hurt and he was nearly dead from want of air. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital after Dr. Tuart had set his broken leg.

Gov. Hughes Dismisses Charges Against Milit. Dikes.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The findings of Major-General Roe in dismissing the charges preferred by Second Lieut. Tom P. Dikes against Col. William F. Morris, Coast Artillery Corps, have been approved by Gov. Hughes. During the coast defense drills last June Dikes claimed his Colonel would not permit him to leave the camp or permit Mrs. Dikes to visit him. He made charges of oppression and conduct unbecoming an officer, and then received Col. Morris preferred charges against Dikes, claiming his charges were false and unfounded. The resignation of Dikes is accepted, because of its acceptance no action will be taken on the charges against him.

Little Bannard Spent \$4,725.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Otto T. Bannard, the Republican candidate for Mayor in New York city, had election expenses aggregating \$4,725. Of this amount \$1,500 went to his personal headquarters in Manhattan. \$2,200 to the Kings county Republican committee, \$500 to the Queens county committee, \$200 to the Richmond county committee and \$25 for cab hire and miscellaneous expenses.

Justice Gilderleeve Resigns.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Gov. Hughes announced to-day that he had received the resignation of Justice Henry A. Gilderleeve of the Supreme Court (First District), to take effect on Nov. 30, 1909. Judge Gilderleeve is a Democrat and retired to resume the practice of law. His term expires on Dec. 31, 1909.

Subject: \$35 Overcoats

As a pure white gem stands out flawless among those of lesser light and brilliancy, so do our overcoats for men at \$35 rise above the ordinary level,—because of their "cut," their fabrics and weaves of exclusiveness and their rich silk linings.

A model, a fabric, a color scheme, a weave to meet every man's taste.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Two Broadway Stores at Houston Street at 44th Street

ROAST FOR SPEAKER CANNON.

Waterway Boomer Finds Fault With Uncle Joe's Alleged Parsimony.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 11.—At the second day's session of the Deep Waterways convention the attendance was larger than yesterday.

Delegates to the River and Harbor Congress were appointed and resolutions were adopted. The resolutions favor the building of a canal from Chicago to Toledo and pledge the convention to seek Government aid.

The New York Produce Exchange sent a telegram to the convention declaring itself in favor of the canal, expressing hope that it would be built and promising to give what aid it could.

In an address Henry Riesenberger of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana Waterways Association, paid his respects to the Speaker of the House in these words:

"But there are statesmen unfortunately who oppose on the ground of national poverty investments such as these and not the least of these reactionaries is a certain gentleman from Illinois, who, clothed with despotic power, arrogates to himself the right as to which enterprise shall have the countenance of the people and which shall not, and he towers like an imitation Colossus of Rhodes in the American Congress, blocking any attempt at progress.

"The gentleman so well known to fame, so meek and gentle, has almost succeeded in Canonizing Congress, which seems to stand in fear and trembling and with bated breath ready to do his bidding.

"It will be necessary then, as the first step toward the construction of this canal, that you send trained and fearless missionaries in order to teach him, if he can be taught, that the old existing order of things must give way to the new, that the old has outlived its usefulness."

New Fall Mail to St. Louis.

The Railway Mail Service announces that an exclusive mail train will be established by the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and St. Louis, leaving New York at 2:50 P. M., commencing Monday, November 15. This train will carry three postal cars from New York and take on additional cars at Philadelphia and Harrisburg, making the run to St. Louis in less than twenty-four hours, and reaching there at 1:37 P. M. on the following day. At St. Louis direct connection will be made with postal cars for Kansas City, at which place several connections will be secured, including quick service as far as Los Angeles, Cal.

Woman's Board of Missions to Meet in Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—On the invitation of Mrs. Hoville, wife of the pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Brooklyn, the delegates to the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions to-day voted to hold their meeting next year at that place.

Nahan Franko Concerts Daily, Restaurant, 8th Fl.

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